hit upon its pores, and the red upon its parts. Laſtly, were the rays of Light reflected by impinging on the ſolid parts of Bodies, their reflexions from poliſhed Bodies could not be ſo regular as they are. For in poliſhing Glaſs with Sand, Putty or Tripoly, it is not to be imagined that thoſe ſubſtances can by grating and fretting the Glaſs bring all its leaſt particles to an accurate poliſh ; ſo that all their ſurfaces ſhall be truly plain or truly ſpherical, and look all the ſame way, ſo as together to compoſe one even ſurface. The ſmaller the particles of thoſe ſubſtances are, the ſmaller will be the ſcratches by which they continually fret and wear away the Glaſs until it be poliſhed, but be they never ſo ſmall they can wear away the Glaſs no otherwiſe than by grating and ſcratching it, and breaking the proturberances, and therefore poliſh it no otherwiſe than by bringing its roughneſs to a very fine Grain, ſo that the ſcratches and frettings of the ſurface become too ſmall to be viſible. And therefore if Light were reflected by impinging upon the ſolid parts of the Glaſs, it would be ſcattered as much by the moſt poliſhed Glaſs as by the rougheſt. So then it remains a Problem, how Glaſs poliſhed by fretting ſubſtances can reflect Light ſo regularly as it does. And this Problem is ſcarce otherwiſe to be ſolved than by ſaying, that the reflexion of a ray is effected, not by a ſingle point of the reflecting Body, but by ſome power of the Body which is evenly diffuſed all over its ſurface, and by which it acts upon the ray without immediate contact. For that the parts of Bodies do act upon Light at a diſtance ſhall be ſhewn hereafter.

Now